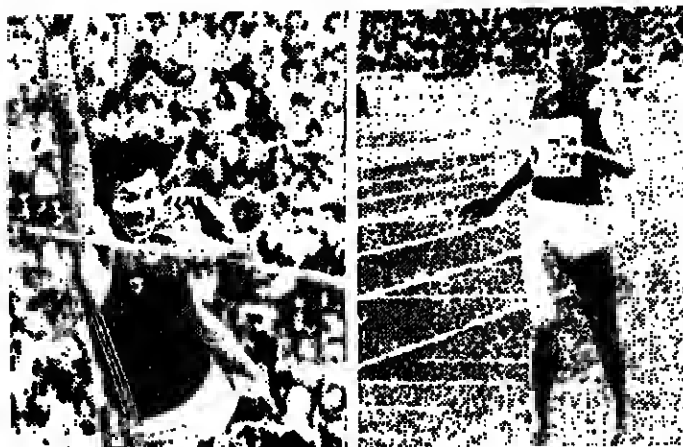


SPORTS



THE 'SPORT QUEEN' MAKES FURTHER PROGRESS



Specialists have concluded that the contestants in the European athletic championships in Athens have achieved very high standards by breaking four world, one European and 41 championship records. The best have been the athletes from the GDR National Team who have won 13 gold medals. The FRG National Team has eight gold medals, and the Soviet athletes only six. The GDR team accounts for two world records. The Soviet athletes put in a performance inferior to their abilities, but, as its members are very young, they are regarded as a team of the future. The present championship has shown that athletics has made great progress. Gold medals have been won by athletes from 18 countries or more than of any previous contest.

Next the Old World's athletes are to take part in the first world championship to be held in Helsinki in August, 1983. In the photo: Soviet athletes who are European champions in athletics. Alexander Krupsky is winner in vault jumping and Svetlana Ulmasova came first in the 3,000 m race.

Photo UPI-TASS

THAL TAKES OVER LEADERSHIP

The fifth round of the Moscow Interzonal Chess Championship has been filled with suspense, with most of the games — four — having been postponed. Attention was focused on the games between Soviet players, particularly that between Kasparov and Thol. Ex-champion Thol suggested a draw, which Kasparov eventually accepted.

In the Belyavsky-Geller game, the White won an advantage. To make things worse for himself, Geller exceeded his time to the 33rd move, losing his game. Andersson drew with Sax.

With four points, Thol in leading. Garcia has 3.5 points and one unfinished game, and Kasparov also has 3.5 points.

SAMARANCH HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR MOSCOW OLYMPICS

The Olympic movement is expanding successfully. But 1980 was a very difficult year both for the International Olympic Committee and for the Olympic movement as a whole. The IOC, however, retained its unity and enjoyed the support of an overwhelming majority of national committees, said J. A. Samaranch, IOC president, speaking at a press conference in Moscow. I can assure you, he said, that the Moscow Olympic Games were one of the best in the whole history of the Olympic movement both from the point of view of organization and of the sporting records achieved.

The 1980 Olympics had a great influence on the development of sport.

Answering a question about IOC policy towards those countries deviating from the principles of the Olympic movement, Samaranch had the following comment. South Africa, he said, had been excluded from the Olympic movement in 1972 in view of the discrimination in sport practiced in the country. We know that this discrimination still exists today and therefore we cannot accept South Africa as a member of the Olympic "family", Samaranch stated.

USSR TEAM WINS THE 'RUDE PRAVO' CUP

At the start of the new season, the Soviet National Hockey Team, who are European and world champions, have again gladdened the hearts of their fans by once again winning the "Rude Pravo" Cup. In the second, final match of the tournament held in Prague, the Soviet team beat their opponents — the Czechoslovak team, 4-2. In the first match, the Soviet team won 7-4.

WEST GERMAN DOCTOR PESSIMISTIC OF LOS ANGELES FACILITIES

"They are worse than ever" — this is how the medical facilities and the projected programme of medical services for athletes during the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics have been described by Professor Josef Keul, a well-known doctor specializing in medical care for athletes who has been with the West German Olympic team since 1960.

His remarks have been reported by the Dusseldorf-based Athletic News Agency which states that the Professor made the above comment in a letter to Will Dams, President of the West German National Olympic Committee. The Agency quotes Professor Keul as saying that the private organizers of the 1984 Olympics obviously underestimate the scale of the medical assistance required and that this may endanger the athletes' health. Professor Keul believes that

the medical planning for the Olympic Village in Los Angeles is absolutely inadequate. The organizers have made no provision for a medical centre to cater for the 13 thousand athletes and their assistants. There are neither X-ray or electrocardiographic facilities, while the importation of medical instruments from the athletes' home countries is impossible owing to the prohibitively high customs duties.

The Professor has also criticized the organizers' plans to deliver sick or injured athletes from the sports arenas and the Olympic villages to city hospitals along traffic-congested streets. Treatment in city hospitals in Los Angeles is extremely expensive. Keul inspected the Olympic buildings during a conference of doctors specializing in medical care for athletes held recently in Los Angeles.

ALARMING DEFEAT

The first Soviet national rugby team has won the International tournament in Moscow, despite the fact that they were beaten (12-15) by the Polish team in the final game in Moscow. Whereas the defeated hosts scored a total

of ten points, the Polish team came second with eight. This defeat in the final game is rather alarming as the Soviet team now go on to play in the European championships.



A scene from the most dramatic match of the Moscow International Rugby Tournament to which the Polish team beat their hosts, 15-12.

Photo by Boris Koutmen

Water-skiing national championship on Olympic Rowing Canal

Natalya Ponomareva, of Minsk, and Alexander Minenok, of Minsk, have become absolute Soviet champions in water-skiing at the championship held at the Krylatskaya Olympic Rowing Canal, in Moscow. In absolute European champion, came first in the grand slalom event — the best male competitor being Alexander Miskryukov. The bronze-medal winner of the European championship, Alexander Minenok won the figure skiing, winning the women's event.

The springboard jump was won by Olga Gubarenko who set up a new USSR record. In her final attempt, she "flew" 36.8 metres. Gubarenko was also responsible for the previous record of 34.7 metres. Among the men, the best result was shown by Sergei Ostrovnikov, of Moscow, with 38.54 metres in the two attempts.

YOUNG CYCLIST SCORES WORLD RECORD

Compelling in the International cycling championships Erika Sulmis, of Tallinn, set up a world record in the 1,000 m fly-lug-start heat of one minute 12.365 sec.

The previous record was established in 1965 by Lyubov Bragina, of Moscow.

THE WORLD'S BEST MARKSMEN THROUGHOUT THE AGES

Karl Hahn Long, formerly editor of the review published by the International Marksmen's Union (a post he occupied 11 years), has named the world's best shots throughout the ages. He awarded first prize without hesitation to Konrad Stohr, from Switzerland, Olympic champion in 1900, who between 1898 and 1914 managed to become world champion 22 times — of rifle — as of pistol-shooting.

Two Soviet marksmen — Anatoly Bogdanov (the USSR first Olympic marksmen champion) and Nikolai Umanov, specializing in the pistol, were among the names of the top of the list. Hungary, Poland, Sweden and France are also represented on the list. There is even a woman among the world's top marksmen — Margaret Murdoch, from America.



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LEONID BREZHNEV: SIX PRINCIPLES FOR SETTLEMENT OF MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

It once is to talk seriously about progress towards a Middle East settlement, it is necessary. In the first place, to force the aggressors to withdraw from Lebanon, to renounce their gangster-style actions and to put an end to provocations against Syria. We would advise Israel to come to its senses and stop plying with fire. The patience of the world community is not infinite.

This was said by Leonid Brezhnev during his meeting in Moscow with Ali Nasser Muhammad, leader of the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, who was in this country on an official visit.

The head of the Soviet state outlined the following principles for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East:

First, the principle of the inadmissibility of the seizure of foreign lands through aggression should be strictly observed. And this means that all territories occupied by Israel since 1967 — the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, and the Lebanese lands — must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours must be declared inviolable.

Second, the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to the creation of an independent state of their own on the Palestinian lands — on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, which lands will be freed from the Israeli occupation — must be guaranteed in practice. The Palestinian refugees must be granted the possibility — as envisaged by UN decisions — to return to their homes or receive appropriate compensation for the property left by them.

Third, the eastern part of Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967 and where one of the main Moslem holy shrines is situated, must be returned to the Arabs and become an inseparable part of the Palestinian state. Free access of believers to the holy shrines of the three religions must be ensured throughout the whole of Jerusalem.

Fourth, the right of all states in the region to a safe and independent existence and to development must be ensured with the observance of full reciprocity, for it is impossible to secure the security of some peoples, while flouting the security of others.



In Moscow, talks have been held between Leonid Brezhnev and Ali Nasser Muhammad, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme National Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen. The two leaders have noted that the Soviet-Yemeni relations are steadily developing, going from strength to strength on the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the PDY of October 25, 1976. During the visit, Ali Nasser Muhammad presented Leonid Brezhnev with the highest award of his country — the Order of the October 14th Revolution. In the photo: before the start of the negotiations.

Photo by Boris Koutmen

INDIRA GANDHI ON INDIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

Delhi. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and India is a symbol of the two countries' firm adherence to peace and dialogue. This treaty, which is also concerned with bilateral relations and cooperation between the USSR and India, is an important document and was signed at a time crucial for our relations, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her interview to Soviet journalists on the eve of her visit to the Soviet Union.

Speaking about the fight for peace and détente and about cooperation between the two countries, the Indian Prime Minister pointed out the prominent role played by this area by Leonid Brezhnev. It is a great honour for India to have such a man for a friend, he said. Leonid Brezhnev has visited India, and he has always supported us in times of trouble and I think that he could be described as one of the chief architects of friendship between our two countries. It is quite natural that in India he commands particular

honour and respect. He has been working hard for the cause of peace and he courageously tries to find a way out of those crises which often beset the international situation. We wish him every success in this noble cause. I think that the Soviet Union can take pride in having such leaders as Leonid Brezhnev who remain effective leaders of their own country while mobilizing other peoples and nations to the fight for peace and for peaceful cooperation. Indian-Soviet friendship is a factor contributing to stability and peace on earth.

As is known, the present year is a jubilee year for both India and the Soviet Union. India has celebrated the 35th anniversary

of its independence, and the USSR is to celebrate the 65th anniversary of its Great October Socialist Revolution as well as the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet state. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Soviet people and its leaders from the bottom of my heart on these important anniversaries. The 1917 Russian Revolution was of tremendous importance to us. In India we welcomed the October Revolution with enormous enthusiasm, for it was a turning point in the history of mankind. The October Revolution in Russia marked the start of a new era which opened up broad vistas for all poor and forgotten nations and peoples.

THE POPE SYMPATHIZES WITH PALESTINIANS

Rome. Sympathy for the plight of the Palestinian people was expressed by Pope John Paul II during a conversation with Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive. The Pope, as quoted by the Vatican press department, spoke in favour of a swift, just and long-lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement, he said, should exclude the use of force in any form and be based on the recognition of the rights of all nations in the area, including the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland of their own.

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Round the Soviet Union

● SCIENTISTS FROM THE Leningrad Institute of Civil Engineering have suggested that conventional concrete and iron in the construction of agricultural structures should be replaced with paste-board structures made of low-quality raw materials. Taking up their recommendations, specialists from the Soviet firm of Ginzaprost have completed the construction of a depot for storing mineral fertilizers in the Volga state farm

In the Volosovsky district. By doing so, they have saved one-third of the usual materials which are in short supply and increased the corrosion resistance of the entire structure.

● AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE PROBLEMS OF DESIGNING, CONSTRUCTING AND OPERATING MAJOR CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEMS HAS ENDED IN THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL OF KIEV. It was attended by power engineering specialists from 23 countries. They summed up their experiences and outlined ways to develop these systems which play an important part in assuring the effective use of fuel and energy resources and in improving the structure of generation and consumption patterns, and in preventing air-pollution.

THE ALA-TAU COMPLEX

A major complex to stop landslides has been put into operation at the foot of the Ala-tau Mountains in Kirghizia. Checked by powerful dams, the landslides will be diverted into six reservoirs capable of holding several million cubic metres of water and rock. The reservoir water will be used to water crops. The existing avalanche-control complex in the south of the republic already helps irrigate more than two thousand hectares of land.

ICEBREAKING FERRY FOR ESTONIA

The Riga Shipyards in Latvia have launched the first icebreaking ferry of a new series. Unlike its predecessors, the vessel has a more powerful engine, a reinforced hull, and a shallow draught. This allows it to travel between shallow ports carrying its cargo of 150 passengers and 40 cars.

The first four of these icebreakers will be sent to Estonia where they will operate round the year between offshore islands and the mainland.

The Riga shipbuilders have been working in collaboration with East German colleagues who have been manufacturing the diesel engines for the icebreakers.

Moscow audiences treated to Oriental art

Indian singers and dancers have given a concert in the "Otkryt" concert hall in Moscow.

Accompanied by an instrumental ensemble, Parveen Soltana, whose talent is widely recognized outside her own native country, sang a vocal composition based on North Indian classical themes. Admirers of enchanting Indian lyrical dances were treated to Shobano Narayan's dancing and that of a choreographic group.

The Indian artists are to give more concerts in the Tajik capital of Dushanbe.

Photos by Vladimir Shorchenko



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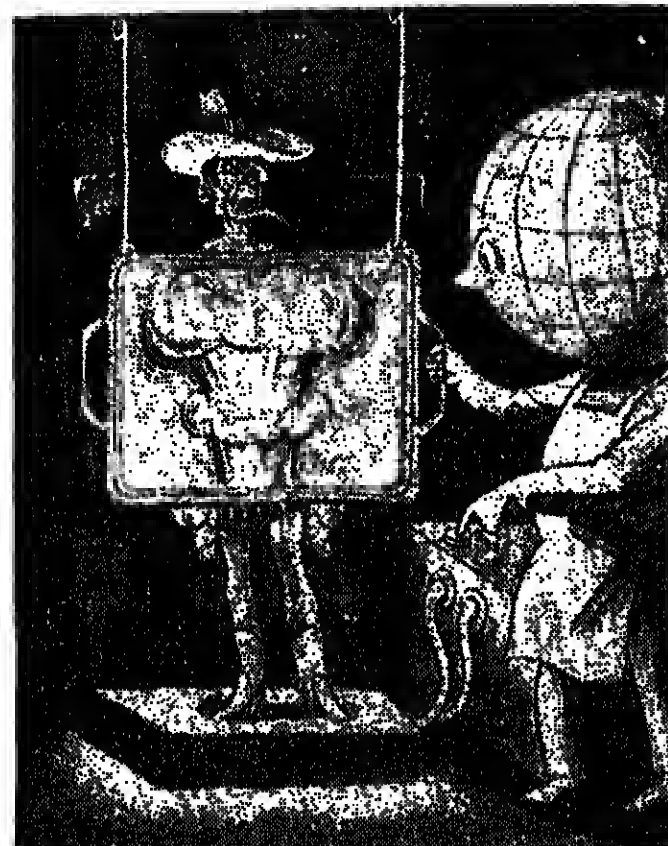
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UN SECRETARY-GENERAL DEPLORES SECURITY COUNCIL'S INEFFICIENCY

New York. In its recently published report on world community operations, the UN Secretary-General notes that the Security Council very often finds itself unable to take effective measures to settle international conflicts, as its resolutions are ignored by those who delay the views expressed by members of the international forum.

Events of the past few months have clearly shown that the UN Secretary-General has every reason to voice his concern, but they also leave no doubt as to who is mainly responsible for the inefficiency of UN actions to maintain peace and settle conflicts. Thus, most UN members believed that only resolute measures

taken against the aggressor could stop the bloodshed caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The adoption of such steps in the Security Council was immediately blocked by the abstentionist stance taken by the American delegate not only prevented the conflict from being nipped in the bud right from the very start but also made it difficult to stop its further expansion. Since the inauguration of the Reagan administration, the United States has used its right of veto five times to stop the passage of draft resolutions whose imposition would have done a great deal to bring about a genuine peace in the Middle East.



Under the X-ray.

Drawing by N. Liogorsky

PRESS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

Warsaw. Speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists, Press Spokesman for the Government Jerzy Urban answered questions about Poland paying off its external debts. Among other things, he said that at present, negotiations were underway in Frankfurt on Main in West Germany with representatives of over 500 banks. An agreement has been reached, at least in principle,

that the payment of this year's outstanding debts are to be spaced out over a period of eight years, with 90 per cent of the debts to be paid over the last four years.

The agreement concerns only that money which Poland owes to private banks. No negotiations as yet are being held over the credits which were guaranteed by Western governments.

JAPANESE SECURE THEIR FINANCES

Tokyo. The Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has announced the introduction of emergency measures in the financial sphere. Speaking at a press conference, he said that the government intended to resort to additional loans to the

tune of three trillion yen, raise taxes, and make cuts in the budgets for health, social security and education. The cuts will not affect the military budget which is to be increased by a further 7.3 per cent next year.

LEONID BREZHNEV: SIX PRINCIPLES FOR SETTLEMENT OF MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

Fifth, an end must be put to the state of war, and peace must be established between the Arab states and Israel. And this means that all sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must commit themselves to mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and to resolving disputes by peaceful means, through negotiation.

Sixth, international guarantees of settlement must be drawn up and adopted, the role of guarantor could be assumed, for instance, by the permanent members of the UN Security Council or by the UN Security Council as a whole.

Such a comprehensive, truly just and really lasting settlement, the Soviet leader noted, can only be drawn up and implemented through collective efforts with the participation of all sides concerned, including most certainly, the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

A FRIENDSHIP NOT BOUND BY TIME

Delhi. Everyone in this country knows that the Soviet Union has always supported India, and that it is largely thanks to Soviet help that India has been able to overcome its centuries-old backwardness and transform itself into an economically developed country, said J. K. Jain, member of the Upper House of the Indian Parliament and the ruling Indian National Congress Party. Jain was addressing a dignified gathering of public figures in Delhi held to mark the end of the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship and dedicated to the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and to the 35th anniversary of Indian independence.

The month-long festival held during August and September was a brilliant display of the friendship between the two countries, said Asat Ali, a leading public figure. Asat Ali, the international winner of the Lenin Prize, "For the Peace and Friendship of the Peoples of the Soviet Union and the Peoples of the Indian Union," said that the month was a time of consolidation of friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

Although the Month is over, Asat Ali said, the timeless work of consolidating friendship between India and the Soviet Union continues.

ANOTHER GANG OUT OF ACTION

Mope. Mozambican troops have carried out another successful operation against the guerrilla bands from the so-called Mozambique National Resistance, an organization which is financed by the South African government. The guerrillas have captured a military base belonging to the counter-revolutionary organization in the Province of Manica, killing 40 enemy soldiers, seizing large quantities of military weapons and equipment, and making 10 South African and Western countries.

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FACTS
and EVENTS

① The regular session of the UN Special Committee for the Disarmament Conference has closed recently, demonstrating once again the powerful international backing behind the idea of convening such a forum. This is pointed out in the report, adopted by the Committee, to be submitted for the consideration of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, opening on September 21 in New York.

② The New China News Agency reports that a satellite carrying scientific equipment which China put into orbit on September 9 has returned safely to earth having made a perfect landing in the pre-arranged area.

③ Last year, more than 800 Japanese were severely poisoned by the lethal medicines that Japanese companies put on the market.

④ During the war in Vietnam, the Americans sprayed a total of 100 thousand tonnes of chemical agents over South Vietnam, poisoning two million Vietnamese, reports the French weekly "L'Humanité Dimanche".

Unemployment is becoming Problem No. 1 to the United States, said Professor F. Bowman of Michigan University while addressing a press conference in Washington. His miserable admission is based on weighty grounds. Official statistics say that last July, the army of "unnecessary people" to the United States was nearing 11 million, or 9.8 per cent of all the employable population.



Science and technology

COMPUTER FASTER THAN LIGHT

The Japanese firm of Hitachi has started the commercial production of S-810-20 superfast computer. "The International Herald Tribune" of Paris writes that the new computer can perform 630 million operations a second.

VOLCANOES ON SATURN SATELLITES

Dr David Stevenson, of the California Institute of Technology, has published an article in the British "Nature" magazine in which he substantiates his hypothesis about volcanic eruptions on Saturn satellites. The lava from these volcanoes consists of a mixture of water and ammonia which melts at temperatures of 85°C. Stevenson's hypothesis explains the

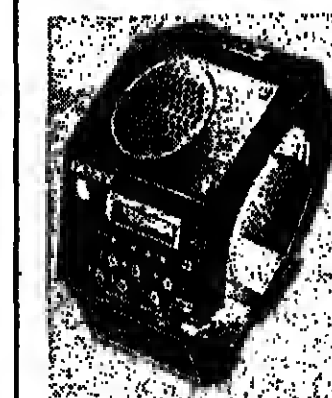
existence of the long troughs and washed-out strips of surface area found on the satellites.

NEW PLANKTON DISCOVERED

Dr Rao, from the Bedford Oceanography Institute in Canada, has discovered a biological mass of minute organisms — called picoplankton — off Costa Rica and also in the Arctic. Previously unknown to science, this plankton is no larger than one-fifth in size of the smallest known marine microorganisms.

NO NEED FOR EARPHONES

The model you see in the photo was designed by engineers working for the Japanese Sony corporation. Unlike previous extravagant models, this set dispenses with the use of earphones. It has a moderately powerful loudspeaker, and a miniature operating on the medium wave. This watch can also be used as an alarm.



OF INTEREST

A BICYCLING RECORD

Not all bicyclists relish the idea of pedalling twenty-four non-stop. R. Crossman, an Englishman, set the world record in this form of sport in 1968. And now, 19 years later, his record of 811.3 km in 24 hours has been beaten in Munich, FRG, by another amateur bicyclist, Klaus Hacke. The West German came up with a result of 932.4 km.

And should this distance appear to you to be a fairly short one, then we suggest you buy the saddle and 17 to buy it.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATO'S DANGEROUS GAMES

Commenting on the Autumn Forge-82 military exercises, D. Volkov writes in IZVESTIA:

In the words of the bloc's generals, the current military exercises are with a difference, as they are expected to assist the American resolve to secure the strengthening of NATO's forces in Western Europe. This resolve is reinforced by 10,000 American servicemen who are to take part in NATO manoeuvres in the FRG, while American planes will practice on targets in that country. This shift in military and political emphasis on Europe in the American strategy shows that the Pentagon is consistently drawing its allies into the orbit of a planned nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

It is clear that in the Pentagon's strategic plans, Western Europe is assigned an invaluable role in case of a nuclear conflict, as its population would be the first to suffer, securing a military victory for the United States.

TWO MURDERS BUT A SINGLE TARGET

Two assassinations... two different victims — but in both cases, however, the target was aimed at and hit one and the same target. This is how the Soviet IZVESTIYA GAZETA assesses the Mafia murder of Pio La Torre, leader of the Sicilian Communist Party, and of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, Prefect of the island. The two men were drawn into a struggle not just with the local Mafia, but also against the invisible forces behind it, whose trail leads to the powerful Cosa Nostra, in the United States, the newspaper stresses.

Noting that both were in Sicily at a time when the Mafia's criminal style became overtly political and obviously fascist, the newspaper points out that their arrival on the island was preceded by two events: the Italian government's decision to deploy American cruise missiles on the new NATO base near the Sicilian town of Comiso and the discovery of the P-2 Ledge conspiracy against the democratic system.

ECONOMIC ENCROACHMENT ON AFRICA

The example afforded by ill-fated African countries shows with ever increasing clarity the fact that it is impossible for these countries to quickly and effectively overcome their backwardness and initiate vital economic development along the road of capitalist development, writes Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoly Grunyo, in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. He writes that taking advantage of the increasing economic difficulties of these states the imperialist forces are stepping up their efforts aimed at their greater enslavement and are doing everything possible to ensure that these states remain on an unequal footing in the world capitalist system. It is to this end that Western monopolies are trying to maintain the flow of export goods to the continental countries which will ensure the Western monopolies market for their goods and create an even more favourable climate for their companies, the journal goes on to point out.

CURRENCY FEVER IN THE WEST

Analysing the causes of the present chaos in the West's monetary and financial system, which was sparked off by the growth in the dollar exchange rate, TASS observer I. Abramov writes:

The high bank lending rate and the high rate of exchange of the American dollar imposed by Washington exacerbate still further the trade balance and balance of payments problems experienced by America's partners and the developing nations, compelling central banks to spend large sums of money of the expense of the countries' more pressing needs. In order to support the national currencies, the EEC has a trade deficit of 25,000 million dollars with the United States.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the arms race is having a detrimental effect on the West's currency and monetary system as it deflects large sums of money on non-productive purposes. The Reagan administration is making their partners pay for the enormous American military programme, ignoring the damage it is causing to the financial situation of these countries.



Planes are swift and cars fast, but the horse is better still. This conclusion was drawn by the Soviet Services Administration in Berlin. After having considered the energy problems which have been developing symptoms of a chronic and intractable ailment in the capitalist world, it has been decided to rely on the humble, reliable horse rather than on any other modern means of transport.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

International support for national liberation movements



At its 22th regular session in Geneva, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) discussed the question of international aid to those national liberation movements which have been officially recognised by regional inter-governmental organizations. The organizations in question were the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC).

The general gist of the discussion in which representatives of more than 150 states participated was as follows: the United Nations and every member of the world community should use all the means at their disposal to help the Palestinians regain their homeland, to help the people of Namibia get rid of the colonial oppression under which they live and deliver the twenty million indigenous people in South Africa from racism and apartheid. This is their direct duty, and indeed, the only honourable course of action open to them.

Had such help been forthcoming in the past, these aims might have been achieved long time ago. And it is quite possible that things would not have reached the state of bloodshed which the world is now witnessing in the Middle East and in the south of Africa. After all, the international com-

munity has been directing all its efforts towards a peaceful settlement of these two problems ever since the United Nations adopted its resolution of November 29, 1947, envisaging the establishment of two states — Arab and Jewish — in Palestine and since the General Assembly passed its 1948 resolution disavowing the South African mandate to govern Namibia. Nevertheless, both the Palestinians and the Africans in Namibia and South Africa have had to resort to arms in the fight for their rights, and the United Nations recognizes this to be a legitimate struggle in terms of international law, for their right to freedom. Why have things taken such a turn and who is to blame?

The most convincing answer to this question is provided by the events of recent years which have occurred in those areas where the national liberation movements are most active. Chief responsibility for the present onslaught of violence has to be borne by those capitals where there is much talk about freedom, but where, in practice, this notion has long been reduced to its original meaning: a part of it is to be exchanged in political intrigues and speculations; it is from these very capitals that the most stubborn resistance comes to the final abolition of racial and colonial oppression, and to the

implementation of the relevant decisions by international agencies.

It would certainly be a mistake to expect any support for the national liberation movements from official Washington or London. The public organizations in these countries which, of their own volition, collect donations towards the international funds to help the freedom-fighters have so easy time of it. I do not intend to write here, however, about the overt patronage and protectors of colonialists and racists.

In this issue of support and help to the national liberation movements, a certain leadership, recently mentioned by the UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, becomes crystal clear: namely—the desire of many governments to act as if the adoption by the United Nations of their participation of a certain resolution releases them from any further responsibility in the matter.

Let us take, however, some other examples. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies have been firmly consistent in their attitude towards the national liberation movements. They put forward relevant proposals at the United Nations and provide help to freedom-fighters in the form of all-round moral, diplomatic and other support, and have no relations with either Israel or South Africa

which could possibly be of detriment to the just cause of the Arabs or the Africans.

All international gatherings, the socialist countries are invariably supported by an overwhelming majority of other states. It is a well-known fact that opposition at such gatherings comes mainly from the United States and some of its closest allies. When it comes to the implementation of the decisions already taken, the picture is quite different. Let us recall that a constant issue at meetings of such regional organizations as the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement, is the problem of inadequate practical aid provided by those taking part to the victims of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

There are other instances where this or that country reduces to naught the effect of its own aid by actions which reverse the good done by that aid. Sweden, for instance, has been donating official allocations to the liberation movements to Africa. But at the same time, it is actively trading with South Africa, in which country it invests its capital. It has even sold cannon to the South African Navy. In other words, it has become an accomplice of the United States and of the other Western countries which violate the UN-backed sanctions against the South African racism and colonialism.

When one discusses aid to the national liberation movements, one is by no means necessarily talking about weapons. This country, for instance, sends medicines, teaching aids, other basic necessities, to the South African and Namibian people. And there is no reason why any other state should not do likewise.

AN INFORMATION No. 74, 1983

AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN USSR AND CHINA

Peking. Following negotiations between V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and two Chinese organizations — the Chinese national company for the import and export of printed matter and the Centre for Chinese Publications, Quji Shidian, agreements have been reached

over terms of trade and mutual deliveries of various publications. An exhibit of Soviet books and magazines was organized to coincide with the signing of the agreements. It was held in the demonstration room of the USSR Trade Mission in the People's Republic of China.

AN INFORMATION No. 74, 1983

Round the Soviet Union

THE PASSENGER SHIP "KLAYDIA YELANSKAYA" HAS SET OFF FROM MURMANSK ON ITS TOUR OF THE ARCTIC. SHE CARRIES ON BOARD A GROUP OF TOURISTS WHO HAIL FROM EVERY REPUBLIC OF THE SOVIET UNION. The ship is cutting its way through the ice to the Archipelago of Franz Josef to make a stop-over at Dronin Island, the island of Velich, at Dudinka, and Arkhangel, the famous Selezovskiy Islands. The twenty-day cruise ends at Murmansk.

A LITERARY CELEBRATION WAS HELD IN HONOUR OF LEO TOLSTOY IN THE ANCIENT COSSACK VILLAGE OF STARODOLDOVSKAYA NEAR THE TEREK IN THE NORTH OF THE CAUCASUS. HERE THE WRITER LIVED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. Numerous visitors from surrounding areas filled the village square, where the air rang with tributes to the genius of Russian literature. Amateur artists put on a display of traditional Cossack songs and dances.

FAR BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE A SETTLEMENT IS GROWING ON THE SITE OF THE YAMBURO NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT—ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Preliminary houses and other necessary materials and equipment have arrived here in Western Siberia by ship from Finland for the first settlers. Pests have been established for the reclamation of goods—the flow of which will be in the future much greater.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN VINCULATED HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL SEMINAR-CONFERENCE WHICH HAS ENDED IN KNAHIN IN AZERBAIJAN. The Soviet Food Programme envisages a tremendous increase in the production of grapes. This is planned to be achieved mainly by setting up industrial plantations of vines. At present, they cover more than half a million hectares. By the end of the present five-year period, this area will have been increased by half as much again.

Fair at Sorochintsy going strong

This famous fair is held on the last Saturday and Sunday of August every year in the village of Volynsk Sorochintsy in the Poltava Region of the Ukraine. As in the past, it sets up its stalls, booths and tents on Zhokhrichsky Sq. which was made famous through the village of Nikolai Gogol over 130 years ago.

The fair attracts all kinds of people from all kinds of places. Last August, more than two



hundred thousand people arrived here from all over the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Russian Federation, Moldavia and Georgia.

These fairs are arranged not only for traders, but also for those who want to illustrate their agricultural knowledge, their skills as artisans, and are generally an opportunity for people to enjoy themselves—either by watching or even joining in the folk dancing and singing.

The climax of the fair is the appearance of Nikolai Gogol and his literary characters impersonated by local amateur actors. They are met by the Ukrainian humorists. This event follows the decision of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Writers Union to hold a festival of humor and satire at the Sorochintsy Fair every year. After that, actors from the town of Mirgorod impersonate characters from Gogol's "The Sorochintsy Fair". The music and the songs go on till late at night.

In the photo: Gogol characters impersonated by amateur actors on their way to the fair. Comics from Opatshyva have something to tell every last.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LITHUANIAN COUNTRYSIDE

Within one month a new housing estate has appeared in the Kirov Collective Farm in the Marijampole District of Lithuania. The houses were built at prelab parts which are manufactured by the experimental factory in Alytus which specializes in rural construction work.

The prefabricated parts are assembled on site. The factory manufactures up to 70 different kinds of cottages, with 3, 4 and 5 rooms, all with modern comforts.

The factory makes parts for

4,000 cottages a year and is inundated with orders. According to the district master plan, worked out by Lithuanian experts after careful socio-economic studies, the republic on the shore of the Baltic Sea will have about a thousand large collective and state farm centres. In addition to this 93,000 cottages and apartments have been built with state and collective farm subsidies. The housing area in the Lithuanian countryside has developed by more than 53,000 flats over the past few years.

PLENTIFUL WATER DEPOSIT DISCOVERED

A rare subterranean lake has been prospected by scientists from Alma-Ata in the foothills of Northern Tien Shan. Drilling indicates that the lake has several water-bearing layers separated by water-proof sediments. The lake lies around 400 metres deep. Its reserves of water will be used by the Chilik agricultural and industrial centre to provide regular irrigation for more than 10,000 hectares of virgin lands that suffer from lack of water.

This is the 20th deposit of water to have been discovered in the process of hydrogeological prospecting carried out by

A HELIO CITY IN TURKMENIA

The first Helio City has mushroomed up in the midst of the Karakum Desert, where the pastures of the collective farm "40 Years of the Turkmen SSR" lie. This will be a shepherd's town where everything will be run off the cheapest of all power sources, the Sun. The idea belongs to Turkmen scientists. The Helio City, as it has been christened, will have a power station, a water tower with a distillation device, a hot-house and college for the shepherds. The latter, of course, will be equipped with every modern amenity such as central heating, hot running water, air conditioning, washing machines, radio sets and other household appliances will all be run off solar energy.

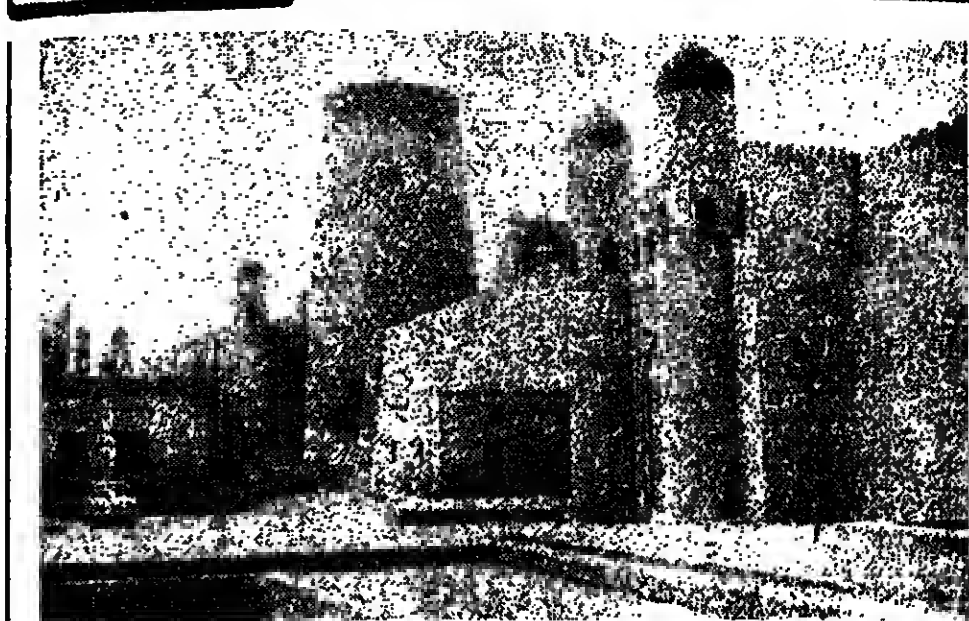
DESERT ORANGES

Climate fruits have been moved to the Kyzylkum Desert in Uzbekistan. Medicinal oranges and lemons have been set up among the sand-dunes of the desert.

Thousands of young trees have been planted on the protection of a glass roof that covers 7.5 hectares. There is plenty of ventilation and irrigation (installations to maintain a mild climate).

Plans envisage the expansion of the area growing lemons and oranges in the Karakum Region to 100 hectares by 1990.

Places to visit



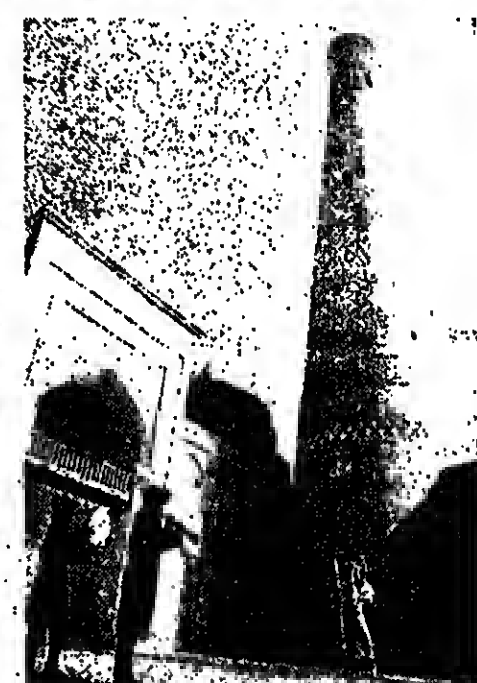
KHIVA: YET ANOTHER CITY FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHT

There used to be an old saying in the East: "I would give two bags of gold to have a look at Khiva". Today, things are much easier: all you have to do is to book a tourist trip to Central Asia and the town will be revealed to you in all its magnificence.

Iskhan-Qaleh, the oldest part of Khiva, is surrounded by powerful walls. Part of the fortress has been preserved: its entrance hall and the summer mosque decorated with brightly coloured tiles. Of particular interest is the town's mosque with its numerous wooden columns. The Turkic and Tajik craftsmen who carved the columns have left a great work of art behind them. But even the modest facades of the ordinary houses in the town bear the mark of great craftsmanship: each one of their doors, decorated with intricate carving, is worthy of a place in a museum.

Visitors to Khiva should go to the Sayid Alauddin mausoleum, a rare architectural monument dating back to the time of the Mongol yoke; they should also have a look at the Bahayev-Mahmud mausoleum, the Kallimov minaret and of the well-preserved "Sioux Palace" with its myriad of rooms.

Iskhan-Qaleh, the old part of Khiva.



THE GARDEN ON THE BANK OF THE NEVA

THE BANK OF THE NEVA

Parkland lovers to stroll to the shady alleys of the Summer Garden or "Letny Sad" as it is known in Russia, which is situated in Leningrad, and even mentioned in his "Eugene Onegin".

The Garden is as old as the city. It was planted at the beginning of the 18th century. In those days gardeners were very clever at arranging trees and bushes, creating beautiful green corridors, flowerbeds, arbours, marble fountains, made the scenery even more attractive.

The magnificent marble statues to the alley and the green fountains have made the Garden famous as an open-air museum of sculpture. The fence with its granite columns facing the Neva is unique. Y. Fellen's terrace is also famous.

Restoration is under way to revive the most characteristic features of the Garden. With the help of pictures and descriptions dating from 1735 some fountains are being restored. The beautiful lawn around the "Carpenter Pond", the only pond that has survived in the Garden, are also being raised and the Neva facing fence is being repaired.

NUTRIA IN THE KARAKUMS

The habitat of the nutria, a species which was introduced into the Karakum several years ago from other regions of this country, is being expanded.

More than 600 hundred of these valuable animals, from the

Kalif preserve at the source of the Karakum Canal, were recently resettled in the west of the republic.

True the nutria moved in advance of the canal at present being constructed in the area.

Science and technology

LOTUS IN PERMAFROST

An interesting document that drew the attention of Far Eastern botanists was discovered in the city archives by O. Ulyanov, a doctor from Zeya. The find will, possibly, move the limits of the spreading of the subarctic lotus to the north.

In the Amur Region there are lakes where the lotus, a flower of unique beauty, is growing. They are several hundred kilometres from the permafrost border and also the northernmost areas of growing lotus in the world. But looking through the diaries of his fellow-countrymen, naturalist and collector of Far Eastern flora P. Shirokov, Ulyanov found in them an entry saying that in 1938 lotus was discovered not far from the city of Zeya—on Lake Babok. This is clearly in the permafrost zone.

It is interesting to note that in the modern Geographic Dictionary of the Amur Region Lake Babok is not mentioned. Ulyanov has now checked it and has been first in the help. It still remains a "white spot" for scientists. All the same, botanists hope to find it following P. Shirokov's description.

NEW ANTIDOTE TO CORROSION

TO CORROSION

The discovery of gas deposits containing hydrogen sulphide has complicated the problem of the anticorrosive protection of equipment for wells, compressors and pipelines. Having studied the mechanism of hydrogen sulphide corrosion and ways of preventing it, members of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences have suggested a new highly effective inhibitor-antirusting agent which they have called "Lixozon". Used in small quantities, it ensures effective protection from corrosion.

VIEWPOINT

WESTERN LITERATURE IN THE SOVIET UNION

Lev BOBROV

"The Library of American Literature" series, a Soviet publication in the Russian language comprising volumes (from 30 to 100 thousand copies each), is an event without precedent in the publishing world. The series, the most wide-ranging and in-depth survey of American literature of the 17th-20th centuries to have been published in the Soviet Union, is devoted to about 150 writers and thinkers and covers all genres from the novel to the play, from publicistic material to science fiction.

A dozen volumes in the series, which began to come out in 1960, have already appeared. There are volumes devoted to Herman Melville ("Moby Dick, or the White Whale"), to John Dos Passos ("The 42nd Parallel" and "1919"), and to Tennessee Williams ("You Can't Win Home Again") among others. And now the younger generation of authors has been included — included in the "Library" are works by the outstanding Negro writers: William Du Bois ("Coloured World"), Richard Wright ("Native Son"), and James Baldwin ("If Bill Street Could Talk").

"Poetry of the United States" (1962) is another recent title which is in wide demand with Soviet readers. More complete than the anthologies which preceded it — "Contemporary American Poetry" (Moscow, 1975) and "Twentieth Century Poets of America" (Moscow, 1979) for example — it contains about 700 works by 82 poets. All schools in American poetry are found reflected in the volume which ranges from the 17th-20th centuries.

It should be noted, however, that American authors (Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, Scott Fitzgerald and others) were widely published in the Soviet Union long before "The Library of American Literature" series came on the scene.

And American is by no means the only literature that is available in the Soviet Union. In November of last year alone, for instance, the following titles appeared: "Autumn Cycles" (a collection of Japanese lyrics of the late Middle Ages); "The Contemporary Short Story in the Netherlands"; and "The Austrian Short Story in the 20th Century", as well as other anthologies and individual volumes devoted to foreign prose, poetry, drama, and folklore. And, apart from Russian, foreign literature is, of course, also translated into the other Soviet languages: "The Contemporary Long Story in Greece" and "Finnish Proverbs and Sayings" appeared in Ukrainian; Grimm's "Fairy Tales" in Armenian; and "Stories" by Faulkner in Kirghizian — to give but a few examples.

According to UNESCO statistics, the Soviet Union publishes twice as many translations as the United States, Japan or France and five times as many as Great Britain. Moreover, it has long been the case that American, English, and French literature has been published in the Soviet Union on a far more comprehensive scale than in the Soviet literature in the above three countries. From 1946-1975, for instance, about 7,000 works by American authors were published in the USSR, and 4,000 works by English and French writers respectively. True, the post-Stalinist period has seen an expansion in cultural exchange, but as before, the Soviet Union remains a translator and publisher, not a creator.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ON THE ROUTE OF THE EXPORT GAS PIPELINE

All work on the route of the Urengoy-Pomory-Ushgord gas pipeline is proceeding according to schedule, while some operations are being carried out ahead of schedule, the ECONOMIC GAZETTE (Economic Gazette) says in its report on the progress of construction work on the gas pipeline during August. It was planned to weld together 320 kilometres of pipes during the month. Actually 500 kilometres of pipes were welded. From the welding bases, lying as a rule close to railway stations, welded sections of pipes are carried 80-100 kilometres by powerful specialized trucks to the sites where they are inserted into trenches.

In all, over 650 kilometres of pipeline for the route had been welded together by September 1. 285 kilometres of this amount having been welded together in August. About 400 kilometres of pipes have been laid in trenches. The amount of work done in August was twice as great as in July. Special structures will carry the pipeline under waterways, railway lines, motor roads and other transport arteries.

SHOULD COSMONAUTS BE TRAINED AS PROSPECTORS?

Yevgeny Kostikov, the USSR Minister of Geology, answered this question in an article for the newspaper, SOVSALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. "Ever since the first manned flights, he writes, cosmonauts and geologists have been working in collaboration with each other. Specialists have been involved in the extracting of geological information

from photographs taken in outer space. Geologists also help prepare cosmonauts to conduct experiments in orbit.

The "space" photos have already given us practical information. Circular structures in photos of the Far East have been found to indicate concentrations of rare deposits. In Eastern Siberia, tractors have been located, promising a discovery of tin. On the whole, information from space has considerably expanded the possibilities for regional geological exploration of the Soviet territory.

As space technologies develop, space exploration will naturally play an increasing role in the study of the Earth's natural resources, particularly of mineral resources. Therefore, the participation of a specially trained geologist in orbital expeditions should prove highly beneficial.

DO WE TRY HARD ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND OUR CHILDREN?

How well do we understand our children? Just how much thought do we give to the "true" reasons for their unreasoning actions? And on those rare occasions when we do come close to understanding why they act as they do, how seriously do we take the underlying causes accounting for their behaviour? Not nearly seriously enough, says teacher A. Belenka, writing in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

When a kid shouts "Go, away!" to his elders and betters, the most usual reaction is to either spank him or put him in the corner. But what we fail to inquire into the reasons for his rudeness, we might well find that he was going through a critical stage of development and therefore was very overgrown. In such cases, rather than punishing him it would be more to the point to distract and comfort him, giving him our full attention.

Without pausing for thought or letting up for a single moment "on the swift course of education", we continually tend to demonstrate to our children our refusal to try to understand their actions and feelings. We are guided by one overriding principle — when a grown-up gives an order he must be obeyed. Sure, age and experience are on our side and parental authority is an essential part of the education process. The grown-up's word is law! However, it is precisely this that we tend to forget when we are dealing with the misdeeds of our own children. We would do well to recall such moments when we are lecturing of our own child — for it might well be that we would then see his misbehaviour in a completely different light. As the well-known educator Sukhomlinsky said: "We should understand the movement of a child's heart."

A TV PROGRAMME WITH A DIFFERENCE

A television programme, SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA (Soviet Culture), can remain a propaganda or can develop into a dialogue involving people on both sides of the screen. The newspaper considers that the latter, the programme, "My Family", comes into the latter category. Those responsible for it have found a new approach to the age-old theme of the portrait of a family. In the educational process, the paper continues, it is suggested, that thought should be given to the sociological statement that in these cases when a family's income rises on average by two-thirds, it tends to increase their outlay on their children by four times.

The programme also deals with a number of other problems. For instance, should one give one's child pocket money and, if so, in what quantities? And how important is it to keep an eye on how one's child spends the money?

